WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880,

Amusemente To-Day, Benn ! Opern House-Variety. Mattuce. Raverly's Theaten-Our Couries. Matines. Konter & Hint's Garden-Concert Madison squire Thentee-Ham Siste. He reputtion Covert Hall—Bradway, they, Assay Vork Aquarkium Gradus Bradia, Matine NBds's Sandon-Ose Satering Bones, Makase, Union Square Tuentre-Tin Law of His Life. A Ti cutre-Kil, hie Arkamas Tray Windsor Theatre-lastavegue. Matines

In the ways that were proper for the occasion, and according to the programme that had been drawn up, the proceedings of the National Demogratic Convention were begun in Cincinnati yesterday. The body was called to order by Mr. BARNUM, Chairman of the National Committee; prayer was offered by a Cincinnati elergyman; Judge HOADLEY of Cincinnati was chosen Temporary Chairman, and made the opening speech. He said that he had his favorite for the nomination, but while in the chair he should be neither the friend por the foe of any candidate; he lauded the National Democratic party, which, again successful, could not again be defrauded; and when he referred to Mr. TILDEN there was a great demonstration of enthusiasm among the delegates from all parts of the country. There was no such trouble over the question of rules as there was at Chicago; the rules of the last National Democratic Convention were adopted. Then the States were called for the members of the three great committees-Permanent Organization Credentials, and Resolutions. When New York was called, Mr. John Kelly of this city attempted, amid great opposition, to speak, but the Chair refused to recognize him, and Mr. JOHN B. HASRIN met the same fate. After some minor business, the Convention adjourned till this morning, having been in session just one hour and a balf.

Our despatches from Cincinnati contain vivid sketches of the features and incidents of the day, and show that many of the candidates who have been spoken of are yet hopeful of the nomination.

The New York delegation had two sessions yesterday, and resolved to cast the seventy votes of the State for HENRY B. PAYNE of Ohio as candidate for President.

The Presidential Campaign for 1884 Already Begun.

Washington, June 22.—Secret societies, called "The 306," after the number of votes that were steadily east for GRANT at the Chicago Convention, are to be organized all der the country, with a view to the nomination of the Strong Man in 1884. This movement has already been started at Washington, as the great centre of political agitation, and it is intended to take the largest proportions among the disappointed patriots who failed in their recent experiment to dictate the third-term candidate.

The defeated Bosses have not taken near as much stock in Garrierd's nomination as he did in the Credit Mobilier. Neither CONKLING, nor BLAINE, nor SHERMAN, took part in the ratification meeting at the cap-Ital, and Logan was fished out of the crowd, where he had gone as a spectator to see what sort of an affair it would turn out to be. He was received with more applause than GARFIELD.

The Chicago ticket has fallen flat everywhere, and for several sufficient reasons. In the first place, the mission of the Republican party is ended and its long career has closed. No party can expect to retain confidence among a progressive people which claims it on the past alone, and offers a continuation of sectional strife as the only remaining capital for a distinctive issue. extravagance, corruption, profligacy, robbery, and excesses of the Republican party since the close of the civil war long ago alienated the good will of the country. The great Fraud of 1876, by which the Presidency was stolen through an organized conspiracy, in which false and forged certificates manufactured to order by corrupt Returning Boards and by infamous Governors were the chief instruments, capped the climax of misdeeds and outrages.

The nomination of a Ring candidate for President, himself notoriously venal and rotten morally, and of a machine politician for Vice-President, publicly branded by the occupants of the White House and of the Treasury with dismissal from the Collectorship, "in order that the office may be honestly administered," is the logical corollary of the decline and coming fall of this decayed party.

Nothing can prevent a crushing defeat in November but the grossest indiscretion at Cincinnati. The way is open for a commanding victory, which will sweep away every vestige of the Fraud, and bring the Government back to integrity and decency. But it must not be supposed, because the Chicago ticket is objectionable and does not excite the least enthusiasm in any quarter, that therefore it will be allowed to go down without an effort to save the party. The contest will be for the possession of power and the control of this great Government, with two hundred millions of annual receipts and expenditures; for the enormous patronage and influence incident thereto; for the Treasury, and for the honors and offices. Garrield and Arthur are mere figureheads in this mighty struggle which is to decide whether the Republican organization shall continue to live or shall die.

Whatever may be the discontent now, caused by defeated ambition and the overthrow of machine rule, yet as the campaign progresses the party blood will be warmed up to fever heat, and the old battle will be renewed. The Bosses might be quite willing to see Ganfield beaten badly, and would sulk in their tents if by abstention personal resentment was alone to be gratified. They might be able to say to the men who com- take the road, the universal P. T. BARNUM, bined against the third term: "We told you so." But, looking beyond the mere present, what would they gain in the long run | questioned leader of his profession, goes by this course? If the Republican ticket be beaten in November, the party cannot be away the beasts that have afforded so much held together in its present form, and with | gratification to thousands of oig and little its contending factions each seeking rule or The work of disintegration began with the defection of the Liberals in 1872, | natural history, a collection of living aniand it has been silently progressing since that time. Reconstruction and the infusion

of new blood have become indispensable. Moreover, after the Presidential election, there will no longer be a solid South. The independent element there has already revolted against the machine, and it is growing in strength daily. Questions of material development will divide opinion, according to local interests, as they do elsowhere. The people of the South are tired of politics, and the young men grown up since the war want

from the despotism of moth-enten traditions.

South are entirely eliminated from politics, Then the old class of demagogues will pass silently out of sight, and all ancient discards will die a natural death.

Tilden the Candidate, or the Great Issue Surrendered. Mr. TILDEN was legally elected President. All Democrats and most Republicans be-

Mr. TILDEN was cheated out of his office. Mr. Hayes, by an unconstitutional tribunal, was placed in the office to which Mr. TILDEN was elected. Mr. HAYES has held the office only by an llegal and fraudulent title.

The will of the people, as expressed through the established legal channels, was It was a monstrous fraud, which ought

never to be condoned. If Mr. Tilden is not renominated, then this gigantic fraud is condoned.

Said the astute and venerable THURLOW WEED to a Telegram reporter yesterday: "Rither the Democrate must give up the feast or they must

This is the simple touth of the situation. If Mr. Tilden is nominated, a wronged and insulted party, containing a great majority of the voters of the United States, is afforded an opportunity to vindicate the cause of popular government. If the fraud by which HATES was placed in power be not rebuked by the renomination and reflection of Til-DEN, then the fact is established that the Democratic party is too vacillating and uncertain to be depended upon for the defence and preservation of the rights of the people.

To-day will probably decide. It would be as great a mistake to abandon TILDEN now as it would have been to abandon Washing-TON in the time of the American Revolution.

The Promise of the Crops.

The drought in May unquestionably did much damage, while it lasted to some of the crops of the northern Atlantic coast. It shortened the hay crop in particular localities, blighted the early fruits to a large extent, and threatened to destroy the chances of the rich yield of fruit of which we had a

reasonable expectation this year.

The annual forest fires were severer than usual, especially in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and besides their destruction of valuable timber, they laid waste thousands of acres of growing crops, vineyards, and cranberry bogs. With June came the army worm on one of its irregular visits. It has ravaged portions of the seacoast from Virginia to Long Island. Within a week heavy storms of wind and rain have prevailed in the Northwest and throughout a large part of the country east of the Mississippi, and in some places the floods have done serious

damage to the crops. This is the dark side of the picture. But there is also a very bright side. The area of land under cultivation is larger than ever before, and it extends over a range of country so wide, and with so many varying conditions of soil and climate, that any general disaster to the crops of the country may now be set down as hardly possible. Even the drawbacks we have named, though they are brought so prominently before our attention, are likely to only slightly affect the total result. One year's harvest may be richer than that of another, and one region may have bad luck in a season; but experience is showing us that every year may now be relied on for a fair average crop,

taking the country as a whole. At present the indications are of bountiful harvests throughout the grain-growing region of the Northwest. In the Central and Middle States also the prospects are fair. The outlook for cotton is equally favorable. It is probable, therefore, that we shall again have the enormous surplus for exportation for which Europe has kept up so steady a demand during the last three

years. But exceptionally short harvests abroad both in 1878 and 1879 increased and accelerated the shipments, and of course we cannot safely base our calculations on a continu- | dent, on June 11, of Gen. Roca, late Minister of ance of such scarcity in Europe. Indeed. reports of fine erop prospects come from abroad this summer, and the Ring of speculators in wheat have grown anxious of late. In London, according to the Mark Lane Express, "the millers are only buying from hand to mouth, and speculators are holding entirely aloof, as they consider the present prices mainly sustained by the Wheat Ring

in America." As Mr. RUFUS HATCH lately put it, if the wink doesn't come from England and the Continent by the 1st of August that their crops are again insufficient, "then wheat will go lower at the West than for twenty years past." Mr. HATCH is a great bear, but what he says is possible, provided our grain crop equals or exceeds the two billions. and a half of bushels we raised last year, as seems now not improbable, and the harvests of Europe prove abundant.

At present all trade is sluggish, and we cannot expect more active markets before autumn. Then prices will probably begin to adjust themselves on something like a stable basis, after the period of uncertainty and reaction which has followed the speculative excitement of last fall.

New York Should Have a Zoological Garden.

Despite her many advantages, New York is in one respect very much behind some of our other large cities. Cincinnati and Philadelphia possess zoological collections which, although not fully equal to those in Europe, are very far superior to the small

one in the Central Park. Their greatest superiority, however, arises from being managed by corporations which own the specimens on exhibition, and therefore present the same collection throughout the year. Here, a large number of the animals belong to showmen who close their establishments during the winter months, and send their lions and tigers to stay at the Central Park until they are wanted in the spring. Then, when the shows are ready to who, until the fortunate breeder of the baby elephant made his appearance, was the unwith his lion tamers to the arsenal and leads

people among the visitors to the Park. Of all exhibitions in the department of mais is the most interesting, not only to children, but to adults, and as an attraction for visitors is of real benefit to the city. A good one does not exist in New

York; and a good one we ought to have. Very few zoölogical gardens are profitable, considered as investments merely. After once being established, to enable them to continue in existence they must have constant additions to their funds, either in the form of gifts or subscriptions for membership. According to the Treasurer of the to strike out for a prosperous future, freed | Zoological Society of Philadelphia, whose report lies on our table, the daily receipts It will be a brighter day for the Union, from admission fees, almost the entire

the daily expenses, leaving but a small margin to meet the losses occurring through the death of animals and the depreciation of other property. The greatest obstacle, however, to the formation of a zoological garden in this city seems to be the cost of the requisite land; and were it not for this, one would probably have been in existence before now. It is estimated that a plece of land of sufficient size and in a convenient location would cost not less than three millions of dollars.

In 1860 a charter was obtained by the American Zoological and Botanical Soclety," composed of prominent citizens. giving authority to the Park Commissioners to grant a portion of Central Park to the society for the purpose of making a zoological garden. This the Commissioners refused to do, and the project was abandoned. A movement in the same direction was made last winter, but resulted in nothing.

If the city does not wish to go to the expense of establishing a complete and permanent exhibition, it should not hesitate to assist so laudable an undertaking by granting, without rent or at a nominal rent, some minor park, such as Manhattan square or the Reservoir square; and a society of energetic and practical men should be formed to carry out the idea in earnest.

Mr. Kelly Greatly Weakened. The treatment Mr. KELLY has received at Cincinnati affords very strong evidence that the power he held last autumn is greatly diminished. In its nature it was limited in territory and in duration. It was founded

on ignorance, prejudice, and malice. In a national election, under any circumstances, we apprehend that Mr. KELLY, however evil-disposed he might be, could hardly wield the balance of power in the State of New York.

We do not think that fear of the Tammany chief need have any influence on the Cincinnati Convention.

Would it be Wise?

Would it be wise for a merchant engaged in an extensive business, in which the cem petition was close and sharp, to voluntarily throw away one-half his capital? Would mis prospects of success be brightened by such a course?

No more is it wise for the Democratic party to voluntarily throw away the great fraud issue, which is more than half its present political enpital, by consenting to the withdrawal of Mr. TILDEN.

They may consent to his retirement at the end of another four years, spent in the White House, but cannot afford to do it now.

The Democratic National Convention of 1880 is under way. In one way or another it is going to make a long-enduring mark in Amer-Mr. Tilden's letter is worthy to rank

with the ablest and most dignified of the state papers that the colonial statesmen sent across the ocean on the eve of the Revolution; and i has the same loftiness of tone, it breathes the same philosophic and practical statesmanship. that the world has admired in JEFFERSON's Declaration of Independence and Washing TON's Farewell Address. Some of GARPIELD's apologists make him

out such a fool in business matters that he did not understand the nature of the Credit Mobilier transaction. But a middle-aged politician who is so foolish as not to know the difference between a bribe and a loan would never do in

Will HAVES and JOHN SUPPMAN take back what they said about Gen. ARTHUR when they turned him out of the Custom House? Or wil they ignore that little incident of the civil service reform campaign?

A Cleveland item notes that last Sunday Gen. DE G. GARFIELD arrived there and "went at once to Menter to prepare his letter of ac-ceptance." What Menter is meant may appear when the letter sees the light.

Buenos Ayres is blockaded by President AVELLANEDA of the Argentine Republic, and civil war virtually exists, though as yet without bloodshed. The cause is the election as Presi-War in Avel Langda's Cabinet, and favored by the existing national Government-an election whose validity is resisted by his opponent, Dr. TEJEDOS, who has with him the sympathy of the province of Buenos Avres, of which he is now Governor. Thus far the hostile parties have proceeded with a moderation rather remarkable in South America.

The Grand Shereef of Mecca, who has just secaped from an attempt at assassination, is more fortunate than his predecessor, who was fatally stabbed in the stomach not long ago. The office, if this new departure is continued. will become as little comfortable as that of the Czar of all the Russins.

One of the bills which Congress did not pass at the late session, though it was favorably reported by the committee, was Mr. Ballou's Spelling Reform bill, appointing a complexion of seven persons to "examine the orthography used in the public documents and in the public schools of the District of Columbia, and to inonire how much its defects increase the cost of the public printing, and how far they are an impediment to the acquisition and use of the English language and to education." The Committee on Education and Labor, to whom the matter was referred, reported that irregular spelling in the English language "causes a oss of two years of each child's school time is a "main cause of the alarming illiteracy of our people," and costs "many millions of dolars yearly for teachers and for writing and printing superfluous letters." It is evident that both the bill and the report were in the interest of the new newspaper boom for spelling somewhat after the manner which Mr. Jose BILLINGS has made so profitable. But, so far as saving money in public documents is concerned, a good deal more might be effected by s committee appointed to cut down the wordi ness and superfluity usual in these documents; they would save not only stient letters here and there, but noisy words, lines, and sentences by

Inspection of the Indian schools at Carisle and Hampton was, it appears, not the only matter that brought eastward the chiefs of the Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Cheyenne, Standing ock, Lower Bruie, and Yankton agencies. The Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads have each offered these Indians 10,000 head of cattle for he privilege of running their tracks across the Sioux reservation. The negotiations are in progress, but RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL thought it more regular to sign the papers at Washington. Such, at least, is the Western theory respecting a trip which, regarded either as one of business or pleasure, is likely to have important results on Indian education.

A truly German contribution to the Berlin fish fair consists of four gilt pyramids, of difforent sizes, designed to convey to the specta tor's eye some conception of the volume of fish saten by Fatherland between 1873 and 1877. The biggest monument, in the centre, bears the suggestive epitaph "Herring," and records that 26,408,000 milligrammes of those piscine delicacies fell victims to German appetites during the four years; another pyramid shows that the predigious amount of 1.189,200 milligrammes of caviare went the way of the hor ring; a third speaks of the more moderate consumption of 487,600 milligrammes of oysters in Germany within the same period. A recent cable despatch speaks of an English claim to and for its grand destiny, when North and | source of income, only exceed by a little | getting the most prizes in proportion to exhib-

its. The English contribution was very meagre. Perhaps the explanation is that the number of honorary and formal prizes which went to all exhibiting countries made the small British show disproportionately decorated.

To-day, at Creedmoor, an interesting match is proposed. Hitherto even stipulations for "any riflea" have been followed by the restriction " within the rules." The peculiarity of to-dayls match is in making no restriction whatever as to weight, so that those linge wespons under which returning Schuetze corps are sometimes seen laboring on the return from a target excursion will be in order To add interest to the match, it has two divisions—one for individuals and one for teams of four from any club or organization. In both matches the distance is 200 yards and the position standing, off hand. Each entry entitles to seven shots, with reentries unlimited, but only the highest score to count. There are twenty small prizes, from \$15 down, for the individual match, and eight, from \$25 down, for the team match. It is wise to introduce novelties at Creedmoor, not only for the sake of variety, but for the purpose of interesting all classes of riflemen and accustoming them to resort there.

Where is the man-of-war Constellation. that carried New York's gift of food to starving Ireland? It is nearly seven weeks since sh set sail from Queenstown, bound for Philadelphia, She made the outward voyage in less than three weeks. Has the old craft bumped

For the first time in many years, Queen VICTORIA is going to Ireland. Probably the theory of her Majesty's advisers is, that this visit will rekindle the flame of loyalty in the hearts of the Irish people. That would seem to depend largely on circumstances. If she merely passes from one nobleman's eastle to another. seeing the ordinary people only through her carriage window, she might as well have stayed

Shakespeare and Silver City are both almost starving for lack of provisions, such as floor, potatoes, and bacon. Yet Gen. HATCH lately reported that he knew of no freight trains having been troubled by the raiding In dians. No wonder that the Shakespersans and Silver Citizens are disgusted with the de spatches, while the Apaches cut off their sup-

The report of HANLAN'S Canadian doctor. that the Seekonk stitch in the side is not a nermanent injury, does not necessarily throw suspicton on his patient's rowing, because the best parsmen, like the best horses, have off days; besides, racing against a field instead of against a single competitor probably drove the Toronto champion to a page at the start which caused over-exertion.

The police records of a few days past have contained suggestions for romances and tragedies. There was the account of the young woman who hurried sobbing aloud in the night toward the East River, and was followed by a humane citizen who, after watching her as she ooked down into the dark waters of the river and wrung her hands and cried softly, seized her just as she was leaping to death. The body of a young, slender, blond-haired woman, who wore valuable rings on her delicate hands, was found in the river. A little boy wandered crying through the streets, homeless and hungry. Who his father was he did not know. His mother had been taken to Bellevus Hospital to die. The body of a man with a cord around his neck was taken from the river by some boys. An apparently lifeless baby was placed in the Morgue, and afterward restored to life by the hospital doctors. A weman was found dead, lying in a pool of blood, which the physicians say was not from human veins. These are only a few items in the tragic list.

Garfield Trading with the Camerons.

Washington, June 22.—Before his departure rom Washington, Garffeld telegraphed the ancient Simon Cameton to meet him when the train reached Harris-pars, and they went West together. It is said that Don Cameron relused to remain Chairman of the National Committee after the monimation at Chicago, and he had road reason for that refural, both in his disappointment

najority of his associates.

Hut Don Camerun is not to be despised as a power in is special line of politics. He knows how to raise money; a gives freely of his own with an object in view, and he wholly unscrupulous in pursuing his aims. Thuse are unlities that Garneld needs at this ninch and the and

ional politicians.

Hence it is easy to understand, without being told, why Garfield sought the aid of the Winnebago Chief to pincate the wrath of his offended son. To offer him a blank

him bereafter.

Why One Republican Wants Mr. Tilden Nominated.

rious, perhaps to an extent unwarranted, to find out it am, of all the multitude of Republicans, the only one past few years and of the present.

myselt to the Republican party. Gen. Grant was my choice. In 1866 feorsidered him the man of men. I be lieved firmly that I awed my country a duty in giving neved firmly that I awed my country a duty in giving support to the Benut heart party, not to create sectional remainer or to survival their, but because I did not teet that its whole missisti was completed.

In 1876 I pare support to Mr. Hayes as against Mr. Tildeth, because or my devotion to my parts and of the particular sanitation expressed by him. But we were betten. The American people chose assumed J. Tilden, without daubt. And now its fip estable that I am acree among Republicans in the belief that we committed a great words then, and that the neity was to reseed it is to reseed it. In the rese, but with Mr. Herdfield and Mr. Thiden the question can be just as we completely sected. On, that the pumerate Convention would give us Mr. Tilden, that I might find out on Sevember fixed how many Remblicans there are with thing and feel as I dot 1 u. N. M.

Words that De Credit to their Writer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it possie that in eleven years the Republican party has failen low as to nominate for the first office in the gift of the nation a man whose first claim to notoriety is based on beibery, periory, and correction? What a lesson to our children! What an emborsement of all that has hitherto been considered vile? Who can afford thus to endorse crime? Who can afford to teach his children that the wars of an may be the wars to the wars to the Fresdency? Is there a preacher in our land, living under the responsibilities of a Cirtician, that dare openly sustain such a nomination? If he dare not sustain it, is into this duty, and that of every horest man, to cry shoot and space not? It seems to me that its the duty of those of the Recublican party who respect honesty, and who wish to teach their children to respect it, to at once reputitate this nomination, call to other convenient and place some one before the public whose honesty, at least, is impurations. seen considered vile! Who can afford thus to whose honesty, at least, is unquestioned.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

Tilden the Pospie's Choice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The names of the Democratic party are to a man in favor of the renomination of Samuel J. Tiblen. Liberty and the fate of the nation hang trembling in the balance; but let the voice of the proble be heard, and our representatives at Chichinati will not prove recreant to the high trust imposed on them. Let the Demogratic vaters of Let the Democratic voters of every township, village, and hamled in our land where the appeal is heard, at once telegraph their representances at the Convention to work and vote for the monitoring of the one man who in himself represents the right of "the government of the people by the people," that right as beceasif to the law of the people when the people of the right of the government of the people by the people," that right as beceasify to the law of our ration, so dear to particles, which has exercised the watchwest of the Democratic party! J. C. L.

A Voter's Longings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: Is this a public, an aristocracy, or a monarchy! It is as reorrupt combinations and gunish gunity officials, yet was

Preparing to Swing the Great Bridge.

Col. W. H. Paine, who has returned from a tait to the works of the Edgemoor from Company, con tractics for the steel superstructure of the Enat River

CUPID IN POLITICA.

CHICAGO, June 14.-Love for Semiramie est Ninus his head and changed the destinies of Assyria; an elopement caused the downfall I Troy; the beautiful eyes of Briseis cost Ornece thousands of lives and hears of treasure; Cleopatra's surpassing loveliness sent Antony to his death, and wrapped Octavius in imperial purple; Judith's marvellous beauty beheaded Holofernes, and gave a new King to Cappadocia: the glowing wife of Candaulea spurred Gyges to the throne of Lydia; King Henry's passion for Anne Boleyn broke the power of the Ontholic Church in Hagiand; Mrs. Eaton's charms upset Gen. Jackson's Cabinet; and the coquetries of a sapphire-eyed beauty at the Chicago Convention possibly saved the American republic.

ngly pretty, and dressed in the most exquisit

What a Lady Saw at Chienco-Coquetries that

the color of the finest Guinea gold, her noss and nostrils delicately chiselled, her mouth ripe and small, and her complexion pure roses and ream. I could not if I would interpret the language of her eyes and fan. She had no affectation. Her coquetries were natural. They were the odor of the rose itself, and not simple perfemery. Like scores of other ladies, she had apparently visited the Convention to see the physical and intellectual Apollo who marshalled the forces of Imperiaism. Her eyes beamed as she saw him moving down the alse with haughty bearing and stately stride. They were glances of curiosity tinxed with admiration; but curiosity quickly evaporated, and admiration but curiosity quickly evaporated, and admiration alone remained. Each hour increased its intensity. At times it was voiled under a cloud of caprices. Her eves seemed to shadow her thoughts as clouds are shadowed in a summer landscape. If the great man had been a biologist and the fair lady a willing subject, she could not have watched his motions with more constant attention.

Nor did I beam her. I had seen Roscoe Conkling but twice. Yet, shall I frankly confess it, from the first instant I saw him I admired the man. He bears the imprint of a lofty intellectuality; he has pride without arrogance; his courtesy is the essence of susvivi; he has a refined manly beauty; lightning and italian skies play in his imminous eyes, and he dresses in faultiess taste. He is a mental magician, an intellectuality. Retaming all his outward and inmate virtues I fancied I saw a defect. It is the sharply defined V formed by the point of his nose. It detracts from his otherwise Olympian appearance. It suggests a faint relationship to Flute and reculis the story of Proserpiae. And this sharply defined V formed by the point of his nose. It detracts from his otherwise Olympian appearance. It suggests a faint relationship to Flute and reculis the story of Proserpiae. And this sharply defined V formed by the point of his nose. It detracts from his otherwise Olympian appearance, it is good and the story of Proserpiae. And this sharply defined V formed by the point of his nose. It detracts sight, The fair lady in the gailery entirely overlooked it. The night paid of the saw of the progress of the mental correction of any differe They were the odor of the rose itself, and not simple perfumery. Like scores of other

three newspaper correspondents on the platform, who repeatedly turned and watched the
progress of the mental correspondence. But
the receiver of the electric currents had no
sight for others. He was not on the gui vice
for storm signals. These signals were flying
in the Indiana. Wisconsin, and Connecticut
designations, but the Grant Samson was
basking in smiles floating down from above.
Was she a Philistins? To alter the simile and
centure on a domain untrodden by a woman,
he had all sail set with flying jibs, and his main
about rape wound around a cleet. Storrs and
Logan saw the black cloud, and wanted to reef
sail, but their Captain held on to the tiller absent-mindedly. It was an interesting moment.
Imperialism and the fate of the republic were
balanced in the scales.

The gathering clouds burst on the thirtysixth buildt. Connecticut tore the jib into shoe
strings, Indiana ripped away the topsails,
Maine dipped the gunwales, and Wisconsin
capsized the whole thing and left the craft botton upward, with a jammed centreboard. Too
late had her Captain awakened to the renitteed.

ton upward, with a jammed centreboard. Too late had her Cantain awakened to the realities of the situation. The smiles aloft now became tempered with sympathetic sadness, but this sadness added to her boauty. Mr. Conkling sat with bowed head and lack to the aisle until the gale had subsided. Then he clambered on the bottom of the carsized boat, and once more the electric signals flashed forth from the upper region. A rocess was taken. The lady lingered in the galeries, and Mr. Conkling received the condoinness of his many friends; but none were probably so consoling as the sympathy reflected in the sappline eyes.

A struggle among the messenger boys on the

sheet of paper, upon which he might write his own countries to be fulfilled in the event of success, would be quite natural for a jobner like diarfield. Cameron is no pention to dictate his terms, and it is not to the nature of that clan to be to iportunities slip, nor to be satisfied with less than the last possible dollar.

At a bargain Simon Cameron has no superior, and his son Don has displayed taients in that direction which have made the old man justly proud of his progeny. He will now give Garfield a lessen that may be useful to

A Letter and a Reply.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a re-To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I am cutions, perhaps to an extent unwarranted, to find out it is
in, of all the multitude of Equablicans, the only one
locating my own views regarding matters position of the
sasticw years and of the present.
When by right I first exercised the franchise, I gave
myself to the deputition party. Gen. Grant was my
should be all 1866 I considered him the man of men. The
leaved firmly that I lowed my country aduly in giving
leaved firmly that I lowed my country aduly in giving
the Continue and the field property of the field of the
following:

The Clevelan I Londor may be called the home organ
of the Gardenia. It is published within a few miles of
this Union me, may be easiled the following:

The Clevelan I Londor may be called the home organ
of the Gardenia. It is published within a few miles of
the Sun-Sir. In a recent issue of your paper appeared the following:

The Clevelan I Londor may be called the home organ
of the Gardenia. It is published within a few miles of
the Sun-Sir. In a retent issue of your paper appeared the following:

The Clevelan I Londor may be called the home organ
of the Gardenia. It is published within a few miles of
the Market may be called the home organ
of the Gardenia. It is published within a few miles of
the Sun-Sir. In a retent issue of your paper appeared the following:

The Clevelan I Londor may be called the home organ
of the Gardenia. It is published within a few miles of
the Market may be called the home organ
of the Gardenia I Londor may be called the home organ
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of the Gardenia I Londor may be called the home organ
o

tained in this extract:

First-The Leader is not the home organ of Gen. Gar-field any more than any other paper which supports him, Gen. Garfield bas no organ.
Second—Mr. Richard C. Parsons does not own a dol-

tar's worth of interest in the Lader.

Third—The extract you quote as having been said by the Leuler never appeared in that paper

CLEVELAND, June 18. Epwin Cowner, Editor Londor. Mr. Edwin Cowles's general reputation for truthfulness, we regret to say, is not good. As to what has or has not appeared in his newspaper, we prefer to rely upon the testimony of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, which printed on

the 9th of June the following paragraph: The Cleveland Leader, which is a warm partisan of Gen. Garfield, in one of its issues in a lecture to the Phila Decler, said: "It has exhausted its whole vocabulary of abuse again and again upon Gen. Garfield, who bought few shares and drapped them at a loss when he found out the nature of the concern.

The late Dr. Greeley said on one occasion, some ten years ago; "You know the Governor teill lie." According to the Plain Dealer, Mr. Edwin Cowles would seem to be related to that Governor.

A Letter from Capt. Young. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Appre-

clating the justice shown to all by Tue Sew, I begieve to submit the following: Bung naturally impelled by cortosity to hear what the Rev. Mr. Barcourt had to say upon "The Lessons of the Narragansett Slaughter," the subject having been an nowneed in the Jersey City papers of Saturday evening last, I visited Trinity M. E. Church, in York street, Jersey last, I visited Trinity M. E. Church, in York street, Jersey City, on Sunday evening, the 28th inst, accompanied by my sen and a gestleman and lady friend. I will outliest that my mind hat been somewhat necessed to listen to a lecture from the reverent gentleman. Hispoil with all the surprise Previous of Specia and boddlessed longing characteristics of and in conformity with the reputation and local materiety attained by him, yet my sulprise can be letter married hooks, the speaker to the reputation and local materiety attained by him, yet my sulprise can be letter married hooks, the speaker to the reputation and local materiety attained by him, yet my sulprise can be letter married hooks, the speaker to the result of a disclosurable from the secretaries of the chiefe is whell I housed my self-it secretaries of the chiefe is whell I loured my self-it result in standard self-self-self-it successfully a standard severation. I am satisfied, even after more mature consideration, that the wrond have been the action of every honorable gentleman.

Meether and the crew who served with me upon the theorem are made to make the self-men.

Meether and the crew who served with me upon the theorem are made to make the self-men.

Meether are and the crew who served with me upon the theorem are made to make the self-men.

Meether are my men and concaptions near and day every through the mean time 1 set the kind indulgence of a sentence public.

As for the Rev. Mr. Hargourt and the other sentence in

And to the mean time of the other centlemen or has the like New Mr. Harcourt and the other centlemen with saw at to cause my arrest and the indignities placed upon me personally, the centre will be rester decade my rights. Captain of the Narragament The Underpaid and Gverworked Bakers.

TOTHS EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Occasionally we read in The Sus: "A baker wanted; three and ave dollars a week." One knowing nothing of the trade shour Joly 1. The frick work is all fluished on the libral between Rain and Prospect streets. Broadly a and work usual supposes these advertisements meant boys. But not not not not not not not not the result of the stone with the s

SEIRING A DEPARTMENT.

The Old Pollee Commissioners of Breoklyt Again Take their Chairs,

lyn yesterday carried out their plan to selze the department and go on with the business, notwithstanding the fact that Gen. James Jourdan had been appointed as single head of the department under the new law, O. B. Leich stood upon the technicality that until he quali fied as Excise Commissioner, to which position he had been appointed under the One-head bill, Gen. Jourdan could not exercise centrol us the single head of the department, and he (Mr. Leich) could not be deprived of his power as a Police Commissioner, and as long as Mr Leich had any title to the office, and obstructed the operations of the new bill, Mr. Pyburn had also the same title. Accordingly, fortified with the opinions of several lawyers, the She occupied a front seas in the gallery to the two ex-Commissioners determined to go on with the exercise of their duties. right of the platform. She was plump, exceedtaste. Her eyes were of carulean blue, her bair

with the opinions of several lawyers, the two ex-Commissioners determined to go on with the exercise of their duties. They seemed irresolute, however, early in the day, for the sudden return of Jacob Worth from the far West upset their plans. Mr. Worth was travelling on a train in Missouri on Sunday last when he read in a New York newspaper the news of his appointment as Fire Commissioner. He at once started for Brookiyn, and on arriving yesterday field his oath of office and his bound for \$10,000, with George C. Bennett and Adrian M. Sus dam as his sureties. Mr. Worth's acquiescence in the new law surprised Mr. Leich, and he seemed to hesitate as to his course, being now the only one of the new appointees who had not accented his appointment. The politicians gathered about to see what he intended to do. Gen. Jourdan visited the office early in the day, but soon went away, and Chief Clerk Samuel Richards closed up his handsome desk and disappeared also.

The Commissioners sauntered in and out of the Board room alternately for several hours, and it seemed as though they had not the courage to carry out the programme. They held pumerous censulations, and at length met at 2:12 P. M. Ex-Commissioner Loich, ringing the beli, told the messenger on his appearance to summon Clerk Parr Harlow. When the latter entered he was asked to act as Secretary of the meeting, but he politiely declined, saying that he did so in no spirit of disrespect, but that he moved that the Board consider itself in session, and that Commissioner Pyburn then moved that the Board consider itself in session, and that Commissioner Roich act as President. A resolution was then allotted removing Chief Clerk Samuel Richards because he had absented himself, and appointing Isaac B. Crane in his place. Mr. Crane stepped in and Commissioner Pyburn administered the onth to him. Then Sergeant Thomas Murphy, who as a detective distinguished himself by the emplure of Petter and Irving by watching the Patenen avenue minusion. When a church opposite, was appoi the Commissioners adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Police Superintendent Camp-bell recognized the acts of the two Commission-ers as valid, on the ground that he had received no notice of any change in the head of the de-

no notice of any change in the head of the department.

When Comptroller Steinmetz and Auditor Ammerman heard of the action of Mr. Leich they were both indianant. They at once gave notice to the Mayor of a meeting to be held at 9 o'clock this morning, when the appointment of Assessors is to be made, and at the same time it is expected that the appointment of Mr. Leich will be reconsidered and a new Excise Commissioner will be appointed, who will at once qualify and thus defeat the plan of the ex-Commissioners, and render fully operative the new One-head bill. Mr. Leiche friends last night intimated that the Auditor and Comptroller might be restrained by the courts from attempting to appoint a successor to Mr. Leich. might be restrained by the courts from attempting to appoint a successor to Mr. Leich, on the ground that the ten days which he has in which to qualify have not yet expired. The Corporation Counsel has advised the Auditor and Comptroller that they have the right to withdraw Mr. Leich's appointment and to appoint another Excise Commissioner, and they say that they are in a humor to do it.

Commissioner John French yesterday afternoon discharged forty-one employees of the Board of City Works from the different bureaus, including fremen, laborers, and increase, including fremen, laborers, and in-Board of City Works from the different bur-reaus, including firemen, laborers, and in-spectors, and made several appointments, in-cluding that of Assemblyman Wron as In-spector of Railreads and Assemblyman Lind-say as head of the Bureau of Streets, in place of James McGarry.

Enormous Increase in Pension Claims.

Washington, June 22. - Over thirty-two ousand Congressional letters were written by Pension Bureau in answer to inquiries concerning per the last fourteen menths at the rate of at least five thousand a month. These unsettled chains are a more than double the number at the date of the r sage of the Aricars of Fembus act in January, is There are pending in the office at least 250,000 chain

Temperance Candidates Wanted.

The National Temperance Society forwarded today the following memorial to the National Demo-cratic Convention at Cincinnati: "The National Temperance Society, entirely non-

"The National Temperance Society, entirely non-partian as an organization, carnesity requests your attention to the alcoholic flauor traffic as an issue of urgent and vital importance, involving very largely the nation's welfare and prosperity, and it furthermore re-spectfully requests that you will declare unequivocally against the continued immutacture and sale of all alco-nucle fiquers for drafting purposes, and mominate candi-dates who will raver the prohibition of the liquor traffic fireurheat sur national domain.

(signed), Willias E. Dodgs, President"

The Czar and the Late Czarlon. On June 3 (May 22, O. S.), the day the Czar-

ina died, the Czar issued the following ukase:

By God's grace, Alexander Second, Emperor and Auto-rat of all the Russias, Caar of Poland, Great Prince of ration all the Russins, Coar of the State of Alimithty God, Finished, Ac., Ac.
We declare fould our loval subjects that Alimithty God, for the inscrutable ways of the story providence, has seen good to send upon us a core afficient, canning us and our good to send upon us a core afficient, canning us and our house numeratured serrow. On this 2nd day of May our house numeratured serrow. in the instrutable ways of this from privationer, has seen good to send upon us a over adifiction, causing us and our house unmeasured sorrow. On this 22d day of May our house unmeasured sorrow. On this 22d day of May our house unmeasured sorrow. On this 22d day of May our dearest eith, the kinguress Maria Alexandrovia, has died after a problemed dimess that has filled us with anxiety. All the effects of the mest skilling physicians to restore her licatio, and at the genuine and tender attention of those waiting upon her. Inspired by the warmest skill successful to the second of the deeds of the discussion of the second of the discussion of the second of the discussion of the many institutions in more on the second of the discussion of the many institutions in more constitution of the problem of the second of the sec

From the Russian News.

It is noteworthy that the Casr alimits, though indirectly, that the late Casran did not take an active part in rading over all the Russian, and, in fact, she always had an aversion to politica. She devoted all her attention to the education of her own children, and used to spend a great dear of money for the support of orphans, wildow, and invaline, the victims of war. Softwithstending the warning of the court physicians, the Casr went to Casrako Sele, where he learned of the death of his wife. Of the money-observable of the court of the money-observable of the death of his wife. Of the money-observable of heather and sevents not one stayed in the sick room to witness the last moments of the kimpress.

The Famous Shoe-was-cas-mettes Disbanding. From the Mouros (Mich.) Democrat.

Shoes returned home last Friday from The Shoes returned home hast Friday from their New Oriesan Strit. There was no brass band or can none smood up with their return, in brass band or can none smood up with their return, in brass band or can consumity in Montee care from the specific control of the construction of construction of the construction of con

Lecometive Sparks.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice in this morning a Sea an account of a indy's dress catch-ing fire on a Mannattan Beach train from locomotive space. All the patrons of that read and the Brig space. All the pairross of that read and the Brighton read can hear resimony that the scrate and emders are no mittoerinde missance, which might be avoided in the the same smanner as shown the New Jersey Festival and other reads thread ears for a notice of case of the same would also be an advantage, as functioned of case in would also be an advantage, as functioned of cases of picture of the recommendation of the comments have occurred from exposure in the open cars. I, with others of the processon, have cannot our friends to dyon those open cars.

Wants to Know what he is Brenthing. -TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why don't the Board of Health invent an instrument that will tell whether the air is pure of impact, and the plan of a transmitter, thus warring as of the presence of sewer fast

-Prince Henry of Prussia, second son of the Crown Prince, who will return shortly from his voy-age round the world, will commence his studies at the

The old Police Commissioners of Brook--Some time ago Lord Ashburnham was willing to sell his invaluable collection of Mast party to the British Museum and partly to the National Library

in Paris. These two great intraries could not sflord the sum asked by Lord Ashburnham, and he is about to sell his MSS, to the Royal Library at Berlin for £120,000. -The census which was taken during last mmmer states the population of Bosnia and Herzegovin. to be nearly a million and a quarter, which pretty we tallies with the estimate given by the Turkish Govern. ment. The figures are roughly given as follows: Mussulmans, 442,000; Orthodox Christians, 500,000; Catholics

208,000; Jews, 8,000. Total, 1,158,000. -The group of trees near the statue of Achilles at Hyde Park Corrier, London, is the gathering piece of fushion. Here Mrs. Laustry, Mrs. Commalie West, and Mrs. Wheeler, the beauties must in view, are west to repease heresta the shade and assemble cause them groups of their male admirers and female contest until each little narrow space between the trees becomes as gay and amounted with the fluttering and chattering of visitors as the most brilliant salon in St. James's,

-Lord Sherbrooke (Bob Lowe) suddenly taltered and all but stopped when addressine, for the first time, the Honso of Lords lately, and deprecausg the teaching of aught save the three R's in public elementary schools on the ground that the time was too imited for special subjects. He completely lest the thread of his discourse, and after a paintul effect to find it, struck out boldly in a different direction. The same thing happened some time since in the Commons to this once skillul dehater, and indicates that the brain must be in some way affected.

-The proposed canal between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean will probably be taken up, or at least be assisted, by the French Government. The canal will start at Bordeaux, and, after a course of about 250 miles, will enter the Mediterraneau at Narbonne. I will be of sufficient size to allow of the parage of ships of at the surface level in the increwest parts. It is calculated that it will save four days' steaming; and, as it will enable vessels to avoid the dangers of the bay, there is no doubt that it would be well patronized.

-It is shown by statistics relating to the years 1872 to 1879, that, while the total income of the population in Prussia has not diminished, the large and very large incomes have fallen off, and medium inc mes have increased. The fear of a progressive accumulation of wealth in a few hands seems to be groundless, and the real core of the nation, the middle class, is extending and country, after having undergone an almost unbroken dimination from 1852 to about 1874, seems in the sales quent interval to have become steady, and even to have

-A movement, originated by Sir Andrew Gait and a few enthusiasts, is on foot for a Brit-ish emigration scheme on a gigantic scale. The idea is a combination of the leading classes to help out with all from the State emigration to British colonies, for it is noted with alarm that those now scaling slips room ontside the strained and crowded limits of England go to swell the growth and greatness of the United States, instead of aiding to build up the colonies. In filtern years, out of two millions of people who left the United Kingdom for lands beyond the sea, only a quarter of ${\bf x}$ million went to Canada, seven out of every eight (1,750,000) going to the United States.

-Certain estimates of the cost of a new Parliamentary chamber, in consequence of the com-plaints made of want of room in the present House of Commons, have been made. The smallest of them foots up a figure appalling to the economic spirit of a Government which hopes to dazzie by feats of finance. The dimensions of the present chauser were adapted to mo members, and the halance of room was given to that comfortable club accommodation which, far more strong-ly than political inclination, recommends the House to many a luxurious member. The paince of Parliament cost three millions of pounds, and the proposed alteration would cost one hundred thousand.

-The unfavorable weather of last summeriu Germany and France has, among other causes, contributed to stimulate very considerably the export wine trade of Italy. The consumption of Italian wines abroad, however, was even previously largely on the in-orease. Thus, while the quantity exported from the Peninsula during the first quarter of 1877 was only 97,000 hectolitres, it rose to 143,886 in the same period in 1878, and increased to 201,083 heetolitres in the first three months of 1879. For the corresponding period of 1880 the quantity exported has shot up nearly 150 per cent. further, the returns showing that in that period no less than 491 St1 hectolitres of Italian wines were sent

abroad. The nectolatre contains 20% gallings. -The railway up the sides of Mount Vesuvius, just completed, runs along a read steep as a ladder or a fire escape and 860 metres in length; but as regards danger, it is reduced to a minimum. It is not a train in which the passenger trave's, but a single car-riage, carrying ten persons only, and as the ascending carriage starts, another, counterbalancing it, comes down from the summit, the weight of each being five tons. The carriages are so constructed that, rising or descending, the passenger sits on a level plane, and whatever emotion or healtation may be felt on starting changes, before one has risen twenty metres, into a feel the edge of the crater, for the company have cut a con-revient winding path, up which all except the aged,

heavy, or feeble can walk with ease.

-Nearly, if not quite, 150 amusement compenies, dramatic, musical circus, and other kinds, will travel in this country next season. All the theatres in the United States except eleven will be given up to this combination system. There is a great ruge for such mingled burlesque and variety shows as "The Trouba-dours" and "The Goblina," for the reason that a small and consequently cheap party can often deave well. One of the more substantial new enterprises will be a new play with which Frank Mayo will make a tour, and of which he says: "It is a farcical comedy, with eleven as diverse, humorous, and strongly drawn American characters as could well be associated in a reasonable plot. It is not at all a 'star piece, for hab a dezen of the parts are as conspicuous as the one I shall assume. There are no infallible prophets in this business, yet I shall be greatly disappointed if this play does not turn out well." Two new plays by Boucleault will also be out well." Two new plays by Bou among the features of the season, if they prove success-

ful on their production in London. -Husbands who do not invariably agree with their wives in financial matters will not be much grieved by the recent decision in a case of Winney act. Sharps, in London. Mrs. Sharps, some time are, order to a scale-kin clock, which was supplied, and duty warn. The price of the article was twelve guiness and it was to obtain payment of this sum that the plannif brought an action against Mr. Sharpe, who is now separated that his wife, and objects to paying the in the hole which she has incurred. The detendant holds an official position in the city at a salary of three hundred pounds a year, and stanced. The matter was difficult for the shops eper could scarcely know whether the income of the pur-chaser's husband was three hundred or thirteen hundred bounds; and it may be presumed that a makes which would be a necessary for one would not be a necessary for the other. Mr Justice Boson held that, atthough a scalable mantle might not be one-stable to the wife of the detendant, he could not for a moment think that it was a necessary. Judgment was accordlugly entered for the defendant, Mr. Sharpe.

-The Cologne Gazette states that the towers of Cologue Cathedral are now the highest in the world, the height they have attained being five feet higher than the tower of St. Nicholas's Church, in Ham bury, which has intherto been the highest edifice. Uni-mately they will be 51 feet 10 inches higher. The failers. ing are given as the heights of the chief inty buildings in the world. Towers of Cologne Cathedral, and tent II inches from the pavement of the closters, or 515 teel 1 inch from the floor of the church; tower of St. Sicholar 5. at Hamburg, 473 feet 1 inch. cupula of St. Peter's, Reine. 469 feet 2 inches; Cathedral spire at Strasburg, 605 het 11 inches, Pyramid of Cheops, 440 feet 5 inches, tower of St. Stephen's, Vienna, 443 feet 10 inches, tower of 55 Martin's, Landshut, 484 feet 8 mobes; Cathodral agire at Preiburg, 410 feet 1 inch. Cathedral of Antwerp, 604 vet. 10 inches; Cathedral of Plorence, 300 feet 5 inches; St. Paul's, London, 3d5 feet 1 inch. rulge tiles of Cocond Cathedral, 300 feet 3 toches; Cathedral tower at Mosds burg. 350 teet 11 mehes, tower of the new Votite . It at Vienna, 314 feet 11 inches, tower of the Rathusus 45 Berlin, 288 feet 8 inches, and the towers of Notice Danie

-Although the late Czarina regarded strict religious training as the most important element of education of youth, she never heatated to express her disapprobation of the narrow-minded inputry only to prevelent in Russian schools. Some years against Money was inspecting the Smolnese Institute for girls, the 3 under the direction of Marame Leontied, a cross day of the old Orthodox pattern. During the examplement of the pupils the Empress, singling out one of the older girls, asked her, "What is love?" to which new rests ! question the young lady, blushing drepty, returned 69 answer. Madame Leontieff stepped terwant, much 5 procound obsisance to the Empress, and cravel permission to inform her Majesty "that in her school not never setion was imparred to the pupils on this particular off-ject, and that, in all probability, the girl did not cut understand the meaning of the word her Masses had designed to pronounce." "That is much to be regarded," replied the Empress, "for woman's life is connected. e-first of all, love for her parents then love for lat husband, and lastly, love for her children. If these c. have scattered no just conservious in money they have been very backy prepared for the daths of his . The Empress left the institute in members disjunctor, and a few days later Madame Lemmad received her dismissal